

Biological Survey of the Mount Desert Region we took another in August 1928, a very large one (125 mm.) and later I took a pair of dead valves. The records show that part of this cove was at one time called Sand Beach, and, on digging down one finds that there has been a sand beach, which has gradually become silted over with mud. This probably accounts for the fact that only large individuals were found, and no indication of young.—WILLIAM PROCTER.

ACMAEA TESTUDINALIS (Müll.).—A most interesting series of *A. testudinalis* was obtained at the "Narrows" Mt. Desert, Maine, by Mr. William Proctor. 55 specimens were taken on eel-grass and 25 from a rock surrounded by eel-grass. Of those from the rock the largest of which, varying from 11 to 17 mm. in length, are typical *testudinalis*, while the 12 smaller ones, varying from 5 to 10 mm. in length, approach the form *alveus*. Among those from the eel-grass the 5 largest are typical *testudinalis*, the largest measuring 11 mm. in width and 15 mm. in length. About 20 would be considered the form *alveus*, the largest having a width of 77 and a length of 12 mm. 30 were intermediate, completely bridging the two forms.—C. W. JOHNSON.

FOSSARIA PERPLEXA F. C. Baker and Junius Henderson.—Shell small, rather solid; periostracum dark brownish horn; surface shining, lines of growth very fine; no spiral lines present; whorls about five, well rounded, slightly shouldered just below the sutures in many specimens; spire somewhat longer than the aperture, acute; sutures well impressed; aperture roundly elliptical, brownish inside; outer lip thin at edge with a varix just within the edge on the inside; inner lip wide, folded back over the umbilical region, leaving a large, open umbilical chink; there is a thin wash of parietal callus connecting the extremes of the lips.

L. 4.5; D. 2.5; Ap. L. 2.0; D. 1.0 mm. Type.

L. 4.6; D. 2.6; Ap. L. 2.0; D. 1.0 mm. Paratype.

L. 5.0; D. 2.7; Ap. L. 2.1; D. 1.0 mm. Paratype.

Type locality: West end Park Lake, Grand Coulee, Washington.

This new species resembles both *parva* and *dalli*. It appears to stand midway between these species, being larger than *dalli* and smaller than *parva*. Its brown color of shell and aperture, deep sutures, fine, regular lines of growth without spiral lines, and its flattened and wide inner lip will distinguish it from related species.—BAKER AND HENDERSON.

ARION ATER ATER (Linné) IN MAINE.—Mr. N. W. Leonard collected near Basin Falls, 4 miles east of Carver's Harbor, Knox Co., Maine, (Aug. 1928) the black form of this common European species. To date, this seems to be the third record for this species from North America. Walker (Occ. pap. No. 58, Mus. Zoöl., Univ. of Mich. 1918) records the red form (var. *rufa* L.) from Detroit. Vanatta (NAUTILUS 38, 1925, p. 93) noted the common occurrence of *A. ater* around Bay Bulls, Newfoundland, taken by the botanist Bayard Long. At the Maine locality several crushed specimens that had been killed by autos were noticed on the state highways.—W. J. CLENCH.

PLANORBIS TRUNCATUS MIGHELS IN NEW YORK. Mr. Eugene H. Schmeck of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has recently sent to me a set of this species, which he collected in the Niagara River at that place. They are quite typical in size, form and sculpture, but differ from the typical form in being quite thin and translucent. I believe that this is the first record for this species east of Michigan.—BRYANT WALKER.

GYRAULUS VERMICULARIS HENDERSONI n. v. In general appearance similar to the typical form, but smaller and with a varix or callus deposit inside of the lip. Dark reddish brown. Major diam. 3.5, minor diam. 3 mm.

Types No. 89534 Coll. Walker. Paratypes in the collection of Junius Henderson.

Type locality: Ditch at Phoenix, Ore. Also Loon Lake, 38 miles N. of Spokane, Wash.; Lagoon 14 miles S. W. of Spokane, Wash.